

Converting Colors

YUV(63.9860, -19.2201,
-42.0837)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(63.9860, -19.2201,
-42.0837)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	106019
RGB	16, 96, 25
RGB Percent	6%, 38%, 10%
CMY	0.9373, 0.6235, 0.9020
CMYK	0.83, 0.00, 0.74, 0.62
HSL	127°, 71%, 22%
HSV	127°, 83%, 38%
XYZ	4.5720, 8.5461, 2.3283
YIQ	63.9860, -24.8890, -39.0410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

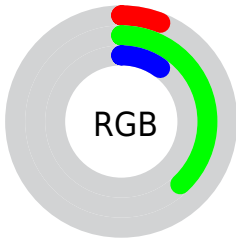
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 88, 96
Decimal	1073177
CIE _{Lab}	35.10, -38.40, 32.58
CIE _{LCh}	35, 50.358, 139.682
Yxy	8.5461, 0.2960, 0.5533
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279263257 (0xFF106019)
YUV	63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837
Hunter-Lab	29.2337, -23.2423, 15.7415

Details

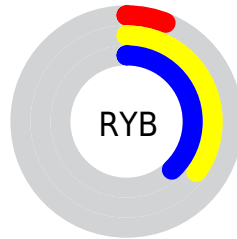
The YUV color **63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **48.0140, 19.2201, 42.0837**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.6230, -21.9991, -37.3804**, and **28.1760, -13.8908, -24.7104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.9700, -21.6772, -47.3317**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.0020, -16.7630, -36.8358**.

Distribution



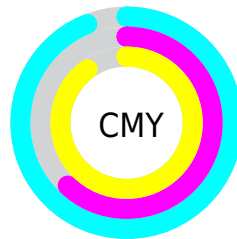
- Red (6%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.9860, -19.2201,
-42.0837

■ 63.9860, -19.2201,
-42.0837

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 42.2640, -20.8362,
-37.0655

■ 117.6230,
-21.9991, -37.3804

■ 28.1760, -13.8908,
-24.7104

■ 143.6940,
-23.0201, -36.5656

■ 15.2620, -7.5242,
-13.3848

■ 171.1670,
-23.7463, -36.9805

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 199.5260,
-24.9093, -37.2953

■ 225.0640,
-24.1886, -35.1361

■ 236.6280,

-16.0856, -20.7218

■ 248.4910, -8.1301,
-5.6926

■ 63.9860, -19.2201,
-42.0837

■ 63.9860, -19.2201,
-42.0837

■ 59.9700, -21.6772,
-47.3317

■ 68.0020, -16.7630,
-36.8358

■ 57.6060, -22.9768,
-50.5205

■ 71.6050, -14.5953,
-32.1026

■ 75.6210, -12.1382,
-26.8546

■ 79.2240, -9.9704,
-22.1214

■ 83.2400, -7.5133,
-16.8735

■ 87.1420, -5.4930,
-11.5255

■ 90.8590, -2.8885,
-6.8923

■ 94.7610, -0.8682,
-1.5444

■ 98.4780, 1.7363,
3.0888

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



74.6680, -36.8113, 0.2912



63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837



66.3380, 0.3264, -58.1784

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837



71.8850, 44.4267, -63.0431



75.8390, -8.7946, 67.6702

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837



48.0140, 19.2201, 42.0837

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



78.6050, 9.5617, 59.9824



63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837



77.9650, 39.9503, -27.1563

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837



73.8280, 34.1018, -64.7472



84.1200, 25.0838, 27.9588



77.8870, -28.5383, 53.5961

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837



70.1170, 12.2673, -61.4926



84.1200, 25.0838, 27.9588



75.5600, -2.2481, 67.9149

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837



112.5390, -7.6607, -16.2587



84.4880, -33.7646, 3.0800



56.3810, -4.6248, -9.9811



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837



74.9710, -30.0587, -65.7496



68.4320, -2.1850, -45.9829



46.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



67.2260, -26.7334, -58.9572



143.9580, -57.6603, -126.2512

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



48.0140, 19.2201, 42.0837



50.0290, 30.0587, 65.7496



43.5680, 2.1850, 45.9829



45.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



44.8880, 27.1702, 58.8572



96.0420, 57.6603, 126.2512

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

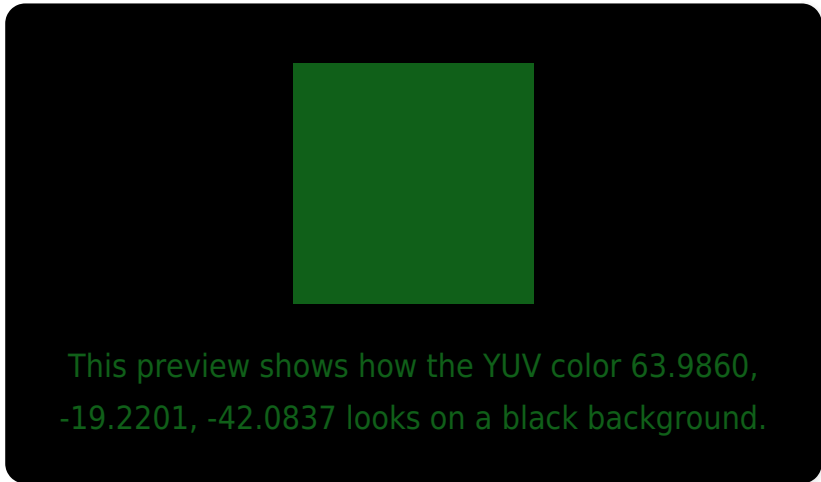
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837

Protanopia

79.0360, -28.1187, 12.2464

Deuteranopia

80.2310, -23.7779, 19.9684



Tritanopia

76.4460, 10.1331, -30.2091

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837

Protanomaly

73.7130, -25.0015, -7.6413

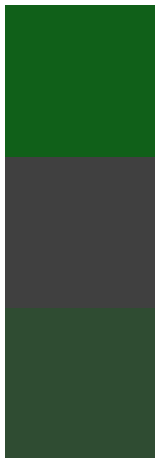
Deuteranomaly

74.4300, -22.3970, -3.0081

Tritanomaly

71.9650, -0.4757, -34.1723

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837

Achromatopsia

64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.3650, -7.0819, -15.2291

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(16, 96, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 96, 25)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(16, 96, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 96, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(16, 96, 25) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 96, 25) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 96, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 96, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 96, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 96, 25)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.9860, -19.2201, -42.0837 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 96, 25) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 96,  
25) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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